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71, A. W. O.

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United by INDUSTRY Your BOSS Fears You

Industrial Worker

'AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOL. 1—No. 9. One Dollar a Year SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916. Six Months 50c Whole Number 9

GOVERNMENT IS WITH COAST BOSSES

The one topic of labor discussion on the Pacific coast is the strike of the International Longshoremen's Union. Three days after the strike of the Seattle dock workers, as told in the last issue of the *Worker,* the I. L. A. came out all over the coast.

To come out they in the Seattle district had to forget a clause in their agreement with the Employers' Union to give two months' notice of a wish for a change of scale.

The employers have called on their government and Secretary Wilson wired the I. L. A. a strong telegram of censure. *He has even gone so strongly as to wire the employers of the coast not to accede to the demands of the strikers, at least at present.* This will of course have the beneficial tendency of making the strikers see the class nature of government.

There is a strong sentiment being aroused, through the influence of the papers wearing the iron collar of the Employers' Association, for placing the Washington National Guard on the Seattle waterfront.

It was alleged by the United Dock Workers that the Great Northern brought in a hundred and twenty Italians and were holding them by force against their wishes.

The Great Northern of course denies this; but when the Italian consulate sent a man there and told them they did not need to scab, they all quit. It seems evident from this that the Great Northern was deliberately trampling the laws under foot.

Capturing the Scabs.

Meantime, the strikers have not been idle. Some 16 scabs where shipped from Pier 14, Seattle to unload the "Nome City" at Tacoma. When these men reached Tacoma they were immediately placed in another launch by the strikers and brought across the bay where they could be worked over at leisure. The police force of Tacoma are, according to late reports, cleaning out their riot guns, to avenge on the strikers the loss society undergoes when a scab is injured.

The strikers are taking a definite stand that they will arbitrate nothing with their employers, and look with scorn on the demands of Secretary Wilson, with whose wishes they refused to concur.

In Oregon and Washington many of the mills and camps are being closed down owing to the partial closing of ocean commerce.

A Blue Funnel liner, which was unloading here when the strike occurred, went up to Vancouver, B. C., to be unloaded; but returned here with a full cargo.

The bosses, or rather union carpenters for the bosses, are building bull pens for scabs and the last of the week will see a concerted effort to run the ocean commerce of the coast with scabs.

Just before the I. L. A. went out on strike, the Seattle dock workers were out and the I. L. A. handling cargo on the ships. The I. L. A. refused to let the dock workers affiliate with them although the dock workers have for months been anxious for federation.

In the light of these facts the following telegram is of interest:

San Diego, June 4th, 1916.

United Dock Workers:—

"Fight shoulder to shoulder with International, regardless of wrong and injury received. Your stand in conflict will force recognition from all Pacific coast locals. Will wire Frisco and San Pedro in your behalf. Be loyal.

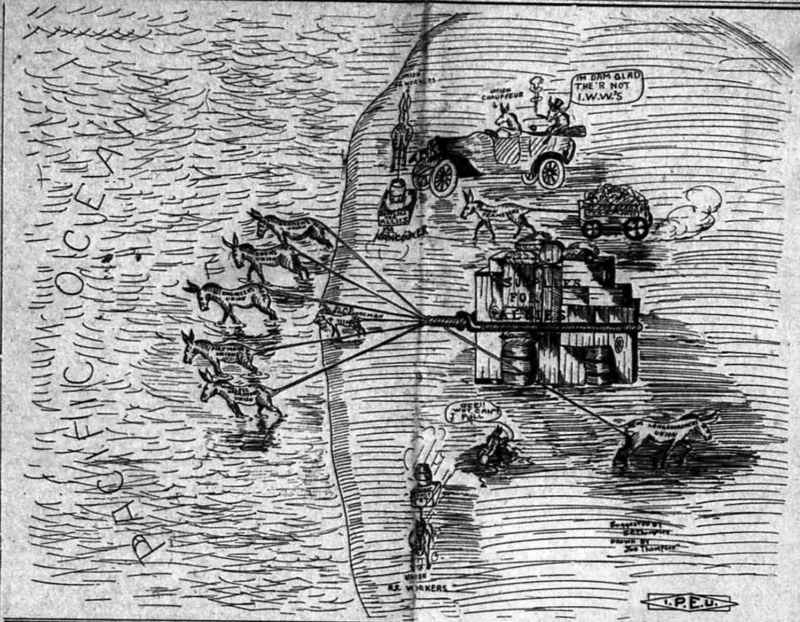
Walter Lorentz,
San Diego Longshoremen's Union.

The United Dock Workers will to be true to themselves and their class stay with the strike; but many of them realize that the Seattle I. L. A. would knife them in the back, at any time there was a temporary advantage to be gained. They would again sign an agreement with the Employers Association, without considering for a moment the interests of the dock workers, and the agreement signed, they would help the bosses they are now fighting to destroy the United Dock Workers.

Hope of Withdrawal.

Others, however, entertain the hope that as the result of the strike the radical element in the I. L. A. will dominate and the withdrawal from the A. F. of L. for which some of the locals of the I. L. A. are strong will result.

There are in the I. L. A. a militant minority who are working to sever the I. L. A. from tactics that have made that organization fight as often for the boss against the rest of the working class; as against the boss for themselves—never for the workers as a class.



HOW A. F. OF L. UNIONS PULL TOGETHER

UNDER GOVERNMENT JOHN D.

NEODOSHA, Kansas.—This territory is part of the government of John D. Rockefeller.

A few days ago the A. F. of L., looking forward to organizing some of the workers here, held a meeting outside the home of one of the workers.

The superintendent found out what was in the air. He came to the meeting and said: "I make a motion we adjourn." Eighteen men at the same time, said: "I second the motion." Two could not speak as they were taken by surprise. The boss told them if they would ever again undertake such an ungrateful thing as meditating rebellion against their best friend—John D.—he would can the lot of them.

It is to laugh. Had this been an I. W. W. meeting, a motion to adjourn would have always been in order; and the boss would have adjourned through the window wearing the sash for collar.

The boss had orders months ago to raise the wages of the men; but he wrote 26 Broadway that he could go out on the track and flag enough men with his shirt to complete the job at $1.80 a day.

The office men here are following in the footsteps of their master. They have a Sunday school, with each of them a teacher, and the stiffs for scholars. About all they study is: "servants be obedient to your masters." They never seem to get to where it says: "Call no man master; behold all ye are brothers."

TENNYSON NEF.

LARGEST PLOW WORKS

MOLINE, Ill.—This is the largest plow manufacturing centre in the world, also one of the biggest opportunities for I. W. W. members.

The work is being done largely by the piece-work system, with the result that many of them are doing three men's work, for less than one man's pay. The employers do not want us to interfere with their business, of course. Their business seems to be to get the last ounce of energy out of their slaves. In hiring men, workers from other cities are given the preference, that they may have the market overcrowded with workers.

The little organization there is here is in the building trades and in the railway shops, and the labor leaders are "Fix-em-with-the-Law" advocates; and are not very dangerous to the masters of industry.

JOHN WALZEL.

STRIKE BREAKERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK CITY.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. is wondering what the working class are coming to. They had a strike of freight handlers and got a bunch of "Free and Independents" to break the strike. Now the strike breakers are out for higher demands than the original strikers.

BUTTE WORKERS AWAKEN

BUTTE, Mont.—The bosses thought they had through the National Guard, a system of stool pigeons and using the courts and the penitentiary, as in the case of Muckie Macdonald and Bradley, forever killed organization in the city of Butte. They are now learning however that the workers will and must organize till the wage system which compels organization has been destroyed by the workers.

Any moment Butte may be without a water supply and electric lights. It is already without car service at night and all the stores have no porter service. This is owing to a strike by the Butte Workingmen's Union, which the brass collars and Amalgamated Copper Company thought they had killed. The teamsters will probably join the Union in its demands of a $4.00 a day wage scale.

The Amalgamated Copper Company are doing their utmost to convince the miners they have nothing to go out for, but their success is not assured. The miners coming out would mean the masters of Butte would have a situation on their hands with which they would be unable to cope, despite all the efforts they have made to destroy working-class organization here.

Are you reading the literature of the I. W. W.? If not you are missing the greatest education a worker could have. It is written by workingmen for workingmen, and printed to raise your wages.

ANOTHER STRIKE IS WON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—George Speed, who spent some time on the Sacramento River answering the call of the striking fishermen there, is now back in Frisco—beg your pardon, San Francisco. After one week's effort the bosses, realizing that they were dealing with determined men backed by a fighting organization, came through with the demands of the workers. These men had lost confidence in unionism as the result of their past experiences; now they know that class organization differs greatly from craft organization. The men appreciated the efforts of the I. W. W., and the success attained. While up the river, Fellow Worker Speed spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience at Rio Vista.

ARE YOU GETTING SUBS FOR THE WORKER?—GEORGE IS!

BREAKING THE LAW

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Between Gaviota and here there are four camps building state highways. With all our good labor laws, that is laws that look good on the statute books, there is not one of these camps that are up to the legal standard. The wages are a minimum of $2.25 and 90 cents a day for board.

WM. TYSON.

ROCKFORD I. W. W. ACTIVE

ROCKFORD, Ill.—A new local was organized here the last week in April. This new "Link" is known as: "The Construction Workers' Industrial Union, No. 574." We made a good start, getting over thirty members the first two meetings we held; and new members are continually coming, so our membership is now crowding the century mark. We are, with the Furniture Workers' Local, No. 480, agitating and spreading the ideas of industrial unionism in the burg of churches and "blind tigers." Fellow Worker Joe Foley is with us at present, and street meetings are held nearly every night. We expect to arrange a series of picnics this summer for the purpose of reaching those who will not come to our hall meetings during the warm season. We have done this in the past and it has proved a success.

As to the conditions here, I want to say that it is no trouble for a man to get work, but the wages paid are not very inviting to say the least. The average wage paid in the furniture factories is $2.00 to $2.25 for a ten-hour day; and those working on construction jobs are getting on the average 28 to 30 cents hour.

But through our united efforts we expect to make the masters raise these wages in the near future. How soon this will be done will depend largely on the wage slaves themselves.

ANTHONY.

A FAIR JOB

CHESTER, Wash.—The O. R. & N. are taking out rock in a cut near here. The wages are $2.25 and the workers board at a farm house at $5.00 a week. The men are supposed to get in 10 hours, but actually work seven, as the tracks have to be cleared for trains. This is company work, an easy job. There are 10 rockmen and two flagmen. The work will last three months. The City Free shark at Spokane is doing the hiring.

The Pottery at Mica is running full blast, and they are building and enlarging the plant. There is lots of work here and small pay, $2.00 up. There is also another pottery owned by the same company at Dishman. The last two will be good jobs for I. W. W. members to get on as they are steady and wages can be raised through organization.

Organization is the road to power. Do you want power? Join the I. W. W.

JAPS WON'T SCAB

SKYKOMISH, Wash.—The Milwaukee R. R. tried to get a Japanese extra gang here to break the strike on the Seattle water front. The Japs pulled up the tracks so the switch engine could not get to their boarding cars. They deliberately and coolly told the John D. system they would not under any circumstances scab on the waterfront worker.

DOUGHNUT CITY PARADE A FIZZLE

The Portland preparedness boom was given military (?) honors; 5,300 sad mourners hiked in funeral parade in honor of the still-born offspring of big business and jingoistic bunk.

Portland has had a "preparedness parade"—and it was the most complete fizzle that has ever been staged in our dear city of doughnuts.

The morning "Oregonian" says the marching throng was "variously estimated" from 20,000 to 30,000, so, if you know anything about the truthfulness of the "Oregonian" in such matters, you will know that I have made liberal allowance for any of the marchers I may have missed. I was well placed to see them all, and counted carefully. According to my count there were 5,218 men, women and children in line. I may have made a mistake of possibly as much as a hundred people, either way, as it is difficult to count business men and clerks when they attempt to march. There was a disordered little bunch on horseback, which I made no attempt to count; but I made a rough guess that there was about fifty of them.

The stage managing was superb. Each of the big companies had its own little bunch of employees—where they could not get away without their absence being noticed.

It took the parade nearly an hour to pass. The line was extended almost to the breaking point in some places, and it was standing still the biggest part of the time. The frequent stops served a double purpose—it gave the short-winded pot-bellies a much needed rest, and it prolonged the agony of the rubbernecks.

Well towards the front—just behind the police and the civil and military officials—marched one pompous little man with his manly stomach extending about three feet in front of him. He was in a line all by himself—though he didn't seem to be very wide across the beam. After him came the Fire Department, with fire-engines and ladders and other munimenta of war.

"The Spirit of '76" had been resurrected for the occasion. The poor ghost is 140 years out of date—and it looked all of that.

Bankers and Insurance men, with their clerks and office boys, numbered 480—all noble warriors. Some business concern had brought out 30 women and 100 men. They looked tired. 112 men walked behind the Red Cross banner. They did not look like doctors or nurses. I can't guess why they were there, unless they were patients. They were followed by 200 women nurses. The Oregon hospitals must have sent out all the good-looking nurses they could spare—some youngsters might think the pleasure of being nursed, would pay for the pain of being wounded.

224 men, women and children walked behind a banner inscribed "Bench and Bar." I don't know if they were all lawyers. The S. P. & S. had about 200 in line, and the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co., 300. Wonder if they got paid for hiking, or if they were afraid of getting canned? There was no enthusiasm about them, anyway.

160 school teachers were out to demonstrate the servility of the institutions of learning, and and 40 children—to show their **helplessness.**

The K. of C. and the Assorted Charities were out in force—300 strong. A job-lot of 200 small business men were out to advertise their business—and their readiness to foot the bill for militarism, in order that big business may get the graft and plunder.

The Pacific Telephone Co. seems to have only girls to spare for the army. **Perhaps the men were not afraid of getting fired.**

The Chamber of Commerce, with clerks, office boys, women and children, numbered 180. There were 110 employees of the Union Meat Co.; Mexico is a cattle country. The gas company had a small turn-out.

The Portland Realy Board had a long banner on each side, presumably to keep them from straying off the street altogether. It would take this bunch about 99 years to learn to march.

Militarism proper was represented by the Oregon National Guarded, some of the men from the "Boston"—lying in the harbor here—and by the boy scouts, about 400 all told.

Behind these came about 40 women and 300 men who seemed to be without any leader or driver. They seemed to be there voluntarily, perhaps out of curiosity, or they may really be afflicted with the preparedness bug.

There was a number of bands, most of them small. Some of the music compared favorably with that of the Salvation Army band. They may do better when they can sit down. Walking is exhausting when you ain't used to it.

If those that have been pulled off in other cities, were like the Portland Preparedness Parade, I don't think they indicate any great sentiment for preparedness. Those who were not in it to advertise themselves or their business, were there because it would help to keep their job.

B. E. NILSSON.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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J. A. MAC DONALD, EDITOR

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

There is one thing that is stronger than armies, and that is an idea whose time has come.—Victor Hugo.

The scabs on the Seattle water front are not as strongly migratory workers as university students. No wonder the boss approves of college education.

In Seattle an employment agency has a sign "Lumberjacks wanted." Underneath is "Men wanted to work for a steal gang." And still there are those who say the signs never tell the truth. They do, occasionally, by accident.

Things are never so bad, but they might be worse. Consider for instance how much worse it would be for the dock owners of Seattle if they did no have the Sammy Gompers' unions to help defeat the Sammy Gompers' union.

"Preparedness is the strongest surety of **lasting peace.**" Certainly! If two men are fighting with their fists in an alley, go to the nearest hock shop and get two thirty-eights. Go down the alley and tell them, "Boys, I hate to see you fighting." Hand a gun to each and let them go to it. After they are both dead—there will be **lasting peace.**

It is reported that the National Guard of the state of Washington is to be called out against the dock workers and the I. L. A. After the strikers have had a few experiences with the national guard the enlistment of dock workers and I. L. A. members in the national guard will not be great. The national guard is doing more to destroy "patriotism" among the workers than all the radical movements.

BROTHERHOOD.

There are certain things in connection with the Pacific coast strike at the present time which we fail to understand.

Capital and labor are brothers, it is treason to Gompers to deny this. Then, why is the I. L. A. fighting against their big brother? The I. L. A. members are making a big mistake; their interests are identical with that of the dock owners.

Isn't the old wage scale "a fair day's wage for a day's work?" **If it is not; what is?**

"Labor produces all wealth, and labor is entitled to all it produces." Goodness! that would not do at all. Treason again! Why certainly, that definition would not do, as it **would amount to kicking the big brother clean out of the family.**

One thing is certain, the trainmen who are hauling in the scabs, the teamsters who are hauling the freight from scabs, and the numerous other A. F. of H., unions **which are helping their big brothers** at the present time are true to the principles of A. F. of L. brotherhood; and the I. L. A. are false to the brotherhood idea, since they quit scabbing on the dock workers and went out on strike, declaring war on their **brothers.**

The I. L. A. members on the Pacific coast will have to be good or after a time they may reach the state where they will refuse to acknowledge the boss as brother and **like the I. W. W. recognize him as an enemy.**

At present they are at the stage where they are saying: "Naughty brother," and slapping brother on the wrist. After a time they may not be content to do this, but will stand on their toes and hand the boss a knock-out wallop on the jaw. But of course, this is impossible, highly anarchistic, unpatriotic, etc., under the czarship of Sammy.

Meantime we are becoming doubtful of the morals of the United Dockworkers. In their paper they say: "The workers are beginning to learn very fast, on one point, that is that when the bosses need them the most, is the time to hit them in the pocketbook, the only heart the employers have." Awful and worse to come! "Are we going to have a closed shop? Well, watch kittens wearing wooden shoes!" That is sabotage, boys; and article 2, section 6, of the Slushalist constitution and all the bosses are agreed that it is—well, to say the least, not right. **Does it bring home the higher wages? Of course, boys—but think of your morals!**

The quotation from the "Dock Worker" somehow seems familiar. Now we remember seeing something somewhat like it before in a very **bad, immoral paper—"The Industrial Worker"**—owned by a bunch of workers who seem to think the object of a labor union should be to get higher wages for the workers, not to formulate a code of ethics and morals for slaves.

WAR MUST DECIDE.

"Blare of bugle and beat of drum,
Thousands of soldiers, youthful come.
Flags are flying and eyes are bright;
War must decide which wrong, which right."

This poetry in big display type was featured in the magazine section of the Los Angeles Times. Always have the membership of the I. W. W. shown that right and wrong are meaningless terms dependent on the viewpoint of the person using them. We have always said, "Might" made "Right."

The capitalists work differently; they befuddle and befool the workers by first deciding what they want and then using a lofty moral principle to put it across.

For example at present they want Mexico for its inestimable natural resources, its mineral and agricultural wealth. They hide this under the cloak of patriotism. They are weeping copious crocodile tears over a few Americans killed as the result of their unwillingness to come back to the United States, and forget the 50,000 they murder and the 750,000 they are disabling every year in the United States.

In the last line of this poem they tell the truth; and as the Los Angeles Times may not again tell the truth for years this poem is for this alone, worthy of editorial mention.

War—that is the power expressed in the master class institutions of armies and navies decide, "Which wrong, which right."

The jungle law of fang and claw is for the capitalists, the dictator of morality. Liberty, freedom, equality, fraternity, democracy, and all those other terms meaningless to slaves, are but the garb in which they deck their power, and hide their motives.

Only by power did they erect on the foundation of the feudal system their reign of blood and tears. Only through the organized power of the workers deciding according to their definition of right and wrong, directly opposed to that of the master, "which wrong, which right" can it be destroyed.

The class struggle is not the debate over questions of morals, reformers and capitalists would like to make it; but a class war with power as the only factor worthy of deep consideration.

Power and liberty are identical. **Liberty is only for the strong.** Through all nature runs the law of the survival of the fittest, and **the fittest are those who in numbers, identity of interest and aim are best organized.**

The capitalist know that power rules. The I. W. W. also know this and are through the industrial organization of the working class marshalling the power of the working class on the industrial battle field.

UNFAIR TO RUSSIA.

We are in receipt of the Brawley Star, which if printed on asbestos, would make the devils laugh. This sheet claims it prints all the news; all the time. If so, why do they not put some of it into the paper?

Here is what the editor, who would probably get under the bed at anything more serious than a war of words, ungrammatically used, advocates:

"Now, there is just one of two things for the people of this district to do. Either on bended knee plead the cause of humanity (we suppose he means by humanity the land lice of Brawley, and the never works) with the I won't work the "reds" and "walking delegates" or organize a shot gun brigade, and order each of the lazy, vicious and criminal in the valley to move on and never return."

If this editor knew anything about the American constitution, which we doubt, his motto would also be **"To hell with the American constitution."**

If Brawley is as law abiding, as elsewhere he would have us imagine, the citizens enraged at this avowed enemy of law and order would grab the billy goat by the whiskers and pull it outside the city limits.

"In the next spasm the editor, or printers devil doing the editorial writing, says: "The valley today has hundreds of idle men; but will they work? Not on your life!"

This is where the editor hits the facts. There are in Imperial Valley hundreds of cops, lawyers, judges and alleged newspaper men; but will they work? Not on your life.

The reason the editor is so peeved is the following from the Labor Monitor, a socialist paper printed in the valley:

"Russian Tactics or Hellish Greed—Which?

"The most damnable outrage ever perpetrated on labor is about to be pulled off right here in the Imperial Valley. Russia with all her iniquities was never worse. Men are to be shipped in by thousands, loaded into cars like cattle in Los Angeles and locked in until they reach Mexican soil. There every means of escape is to be blocked and these human beings forced to accept the wage and conditions imposed.

Labor of Imperial Valley, wake up, we are not in Russia, but in **our own land,** insist that this thing be not done—this is the beginning of a living hell for you, if it is not blocked.

"The great Imperial Irrigation district is to assist in this nefarious scheme."

No comment on this is necessary from the **Worker;** except that a comparison of the labor conditions in Imperial Valley with those in Russia is very **unfair—to Russia."**

Had the editor of the Brawley Star the same ability to murder I. W. W.'s that he displays in the murder of the English language our doom were sealed.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

In every country the government is out of touch with the people, and the capitalist papers are out of touch with the truth.

* * *

"Things are getting more and more difficult to handle."—President Woodrow Wilson.

Call on W. D. Haywood and he will straighten them out for you.

* * *

A sign on the Municipal Employment Office in Seattle reads: "Wanted: Healthy young man for blood operation. Twenty-five dollars." Only for the price they might be wanting a lumberjack, as the boss logger is surely a blood-sucker.

* * *

A she-doctor in New York speaking before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, a make-em-good-on-soup organization, said: "The police as a big brother is not an impossible ideal." Dante and Milton both pictured Hell, but the New York souperine put the finishing touches on the infernal picture. Take your brothers, the whole works. She has also discovered they are getting better. More of them dying than usual probably.

* * *

W. T. Nef, in a personal letter to the editor, said: on the morning of May 31, the A. W. O. took in 25 new members. He also stated the harvest around Wichita would start about June 15th. A letter from C. W. Anderson, not intended for publication, said they expected 15,000 new members in the A. W. O. this summer. It is wrong to use personal correspondence and it is wrong not to print this kind of news. It is right to do anything that is to the best interest of the working class. Now isn't this news right?

* * *

At last we have the secret of the Dardanelles failure. The Bishop of Chelmsford, England, in reply to the question, "Who was responsible for the failure in the Dardanelles?" replied: "If we believe the Biblical story of the success of Joshua so long as Moses held his hands up, then we must believe that if the whole Church had been keen in prayer, in sacrifice, in real fasting, and in getting close to God; then last August we would have been through the Dardanelles."

It is terrible when the English have to admit that, even with Uncle Sam as powder monkey, the Germans can both ***outpray*** and ***outprey*** them. This is an attack on religion—***not by the I. W. W.***—but by a bishop. If we were not so busy trying to teach the worker to organize to defend himself from the boss, we would spend some time defending "Peace on earth, good will to men" from some of the bishops, who have ***the definition of christianity and murder mixed.*** In Europe many of the bishops have quit ***saving*** souls. Now they are ***selling*** souls.

NOT MADE THAT WAY

According to an ancient legend, the Christ, on his way to Golgotha, met a Jew of whom he requested assistance in carrying his cross. The Jew refused this assistance and the Christ said to him: "Thou shalt wander the face of the earth until my return for thy sinfulness; but that thou shalt not want or suffer privation, I will give to thee ten dollars a day and all of thy expenses. Thou shalt save the ten dollars a day and have it in thy possession at my coming. Thou shalt be the richest of all men at my coming, but it will avail thee naught."

Suppose the above were truth, the Jew would save $3,650 per year. Say that 2,000 years had passed since the crucifixion, the Jew would have $7,300,000.

Yet you are told that men become multi-millionaires through their own earnings. The average life today is 33 years and at the same wage a man would save $120,450. A common $2.50 mucker saving all of his wages each day for an average life would accumulate the great sum of ***thirty thousand one hundred and twelve dollars.*** No chuck! Just save! Would he be a multi-millionaire in two thousand years?

BILL B. COOK.

WE, THE WORKERS

By CASH. M. STEVENS.

We're awake from the sleep of the ages,
We stand in the light of the morn;
We are coming to take back to labor,
The world into which we were born.

The trail of the past is behind us,
It is white with the bones of our dead;
It is wet with the blood of the workers,
And the tears that our women have shed.

We come in the light of the morning,
The bards of all ages have sung:
We shall fight for the fruits of our labor,
As a she-tiger fights for her young.

We shall scorn every promise and protest;
We shall laugh when you prate of Reform;
We shall sweep the old earth of its slavery
As the prairies are swept by the storm!

We are coming, and *nothing* can stop us,
We ***"demand" all*** the fruits of our toil;
The Mines, and the Mills, and the Railroads,
The Steamships, the Forestr and Soil.

We shall come in the spirit of justice,
And tyrants shall reap as they've sown;
And we workers at last shall be ***owners***
Of a world that was meant for our own!

Ted Holmes will please send his address to H. M. Miller, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle.

PURE, SIMPLE, SHADY!

Sacramento Cal., June 1, 1916

Editor, ***Worker:***

I wish you would give me space enough in your paper, to let the people know just what many of the strikers think of the so called strike, now going on on the boats plying on the Sacramento river.

Many of us realize that this strike is organized for the benefit of the big companies, such as the California Transportation Co., California Navigation Co., and the Southern Pacific Co., and that the main purpose of the strike is to freeze out the small companies which only run boats twice a week.

The main purpose of the strike is to get the Railroad Commission to set a flat rate on all freight, and to set a regular schedule for all boats to follow. This would force the little fellow out of business; and give their fish full control of the river traffic. The big companies are willing to grant the men's demands if the Railroad Commission can be induced to fix the rates.

That this would bring thousands of dollars profit to the big companies can be seen very easily when you figure that only the dockhands are to get a raise, that raise only being five dollars a month. If the companies can get the boats regulated and the rates raised, they will clean up that amount and have lots left over for wine suppers.

That it is not a strike called by the workers for their benefit can be seen in the fact that the men working on those boats are being told by the captains and mates, to stick around as the trouble will be over soon. The S. P. boats are all tied up. If this was a strike for the betterment of the conditions the S. P. would not be tying up, but would be hiring scabs by the hundreds and would have gunmen on the job. ***The delegates are telling us that we have a cinch to win our $5.00 a month as the strike is for the purpose of getting the freight rates raised.***

So you see, it is the same old pure and simple craft union sell out to the big corporations, not only are they selling out the men in their union, but selling out the little shipper and helping to break up the small companies.

When will the workers get next to the dirty fakes of the craft unions?

—A Striker.

This condition may be new to the strikers; it is old to A. F. of L. leaders. When the workers have been handed enough knocks they will organize to help themselves instead of the bosses. Driving the little fellow out of business is in line with the evolution of industry; makes clearer the class struggle; and when workers are betrayed, it is part of their needed education towards the unionism that wins. The A. F. of L. is simply teaching the workers that if they want to fight the bosses they will have to join the I. W. W.—Editor.

MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE

The response made to our call for job news, propaganda articles, subs etc., has been magnificent. The ***Worker*** will be a sure winner if the membership, on whom is dependent the success or failure of our press keep this up. Orders for papers are coming in from all over the United States, Alaska, Australia and the British Islands.

Members should always give post office address and sign name to copy, if possible for publication, otherwise for our information. Letters containing copy must give the name of the members sending them; or they will go into the waste basket regardless of their merit.

The editor wishes to acknowledge all letters received. If you do not get an answer it is your fault not the ***Worker's.*** Other things being equal copy from the man with jobitis gets the right of way and a clear track. The best stuff coming into the ***Worker*** office is from men who thought they did not know enough to write, for a paper.

Organization wins, let's get team work all along the battle front to help both our English papers, and the papers being printed in the other languages. Where the membership of the I. W. W. all put their shoulders to the wheel we have never been defeated.

SAID THOMAS JEFFERSON

"Fix Reason firmly in her seat, and call to her tribunal every fact, every opinion."

* * *

"It is error alone which needs the support of government. Truth can stand by itself.

* * *

"In every country and in every age the priest (and preacher) has been hostile to liberty; he is always in allegiance with the despot, abetting his abuses in return for protection for his own.

* * *

"I am convinced that those societies (as the Indians) which live without government, enjoy in their general mass an infinitely greater degree of happiness than those who live under the European governments. Among the former, public opinion is in the place of law, and restrains morals as powerfully as laws ever did anywhere. Among the latter, under the pretense of governing, they have divided their nations into two classes, wolves and sheep.

Organization means all pushing in the same direction at the same time with the same aim. Join the I. W. W. and push toward industrial freedom.

WHAT YOU SELL

One of the most important things a wage slave should understand is the economic law that governs wages: If comprehended he is in a better position to analyze the "varied fluctuations of the labor market." "The law of value enunciated by Marx and Engels is the only theory in the realm of political economy that gives us a scientific explanation of the subject."

First let us ask the question: "What is it that the wage worker sells to his employer?"

The current opinion of the average wage slave is that he sells his or her labor; but this is not so; take the case of a bricklayer for illustration: *He* applies for work at his trade. We will assume he approaches an employer in this manner. "Morning; I am a bricklayer; I am desirous of selling my labor." Says the employer, "Indeed, I would like to see it before I pay for it." The only answer the bricklayer could give under the circumstances would be: "I can only show you my past labor for which I was paid wages, even before I finished the task assigned to me; and if you desire to employ me you must first allow me to expend energy before you can perceive its results. To clinch the argument: If a bricklayer built a wall that was found faulty and which was torn down, it would be absurd to assume that the employer would be continually willing to pay for faulty walls. So we must understand that the wage workers the world over, irrespective of their skill, sell one specific thing: their labor power; and the wages paid are determined by a law identical the world over.

Says Marx in his work "Critique of Political Economy": "Society represents a vast accumulation of commodities." Then showing and analyzing the nature of a commodity, which he accomplishes in a very thorough and exhaustive manner, Marx arrives at the conclusion that labor power is a commodity subject to the same economic law as all other commodities. In analyzing the propensities of labor power we arrive at an understanding of the characteristics.

A commodity, according to Marx, is anything that is produced for the purpose of exchange on a market; and its exchange value is determined by the social labor time that is necessary for its production. The three subdivisions of labor values are as follows: Raw material, machinery and labor power. Naturally, the employer, in any industry when compiling the cost in any industrial product, recognizes the cost of raw material, wear of machinery and the amount of wages paid to his slaves. For instance, if the cost of a machine is $1,000, guaranteed for ten years, the employer would allow $100 per year on the cost of production.

These principles can be applied to the commodity of labor power, for the wages paid for it, on a social average, allows for wear and tear of the slave's body, which means the slave receives enough money to breed more slaves, to take his place when he is worn out.

Of course wages fluctuate up and down, but the fluctuations compensate each other. Supply and demand of commodities cause these fluctuations. Human labor differs from other commodities in the fact that it can be influenced by its possessors to their own advantage by organization to control supply. Economic organization on the basis of the class struggle offers the only salvation to the wage slaves the world over. *We can do no better than follow the advice of Marx to "inscribe on our union banner the revolutionary watchword: Abolition of the wage system."*

FRED GOULDER.

WHAT LABOR DOES

Labor sows, but others reap.

Labor creates capital, but has none,

Labor builds palaces, but lives in hovels.

Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.

Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.

Labor manufactures guns, and is shot down with them.

Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor manufactures pianos, and plays the jews-harp.

Labor makes books and libraries, but reads penny newspapers.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.

Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.

MACHINE DISPLACES LABOR

LYNN, Mass.—Otto Tongberg, foreman for the George F. Ames Granite and Marble Co., here has recently invented a saw for cutting marble, which will, it is expected, revolutionize the granite working industry. The saw will cut granite, no matter how hard, absolutely true. It will cut through 6 inches of granite an hour. The machine will do away with three out of every four men used on this work. But one hammering is needed to finish the stone instead of the two to three before required.

All letters in regard to the monster conventions of the lumberworkers of the Pacific coast to open in Seattle, July 3rd, 10 a. m., should be addressed to Herbert Mahler, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle.

FLYNN ON THE WAR

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is called, by the capitalist press the Joan of Arc of the labor movement, when they do not call her worse. We of the I. W. W. movement think this is too strong a boost for Joan of Arc. Fellow-worker Flynn has a way of throwing shots that enter the capitalist class like a hypodermic needle, and come out like dum dums. Below are a few samples clipped from newspaper reports of one of her talks on the war:

"We've got good times now—that is plenty of work but not much money. But after the men abroad come out of the trenches, watch our men go back to the park benches * * * The capitalists are making fortunes out of the war; and after it is over they will need to collect their bills from the foreign governments. A big army and navy is a pretty good collector. You workers will be asked to give your lives to collect their bills."

* * *

"The glory of war! Money and religion have caused all the wars. While England defends little Belgium," she puts her heel on Ireland's face."

"I have sympathy for the Belgian workers; but none for the ruling class. King Albert threw his little force in Germany's maw, that the allies might have time to prepare. And Albert has his eye on the disused throne of France. And the cloak of civilization has been thrown over it all—the glory of war!"

* * *

"Do you know there are many men in America who could not get a woman to look at them if they did not wear a uniform. When women get intelligent enough to boycott men who wear the uniform perhaps there will be no more of the murder of war."

* * *

"The capitalists are villifying Villa, but there's something mighty suspicious in those border raids which start with motion picture precision. Let me tell you that a few hundred dollars spent by Wall street can cause plenty of border riots; and Mexico is rich in silver, gold and oil."

* * *

"Defend your country. What ground do you own—not even enough to stand on, perhaps, much less enough to bury yourself in."

"Defend your country! I've just come from the Joplin lead belt. There they herd the workers in houses of one room, and that made of tar paper. The workers even have to buy their water at 10 cents a barrel. They live in squalor, poverty and misery. Only five mines out of 600 have genuine safety devises. The workers' lives average five years. Last week near a town called Prosperity seven men were killed.

* * *

"Over in Europe the Kaiser sees himself as a second Frederick the Great, the Italian King wants to be another Julius Caesar, and Teddy Roosevelt right here has his own ambitions."

"When you workers are asked to join the national guard, remember Ludlow, Colo., where women and children died, is the militiamen's greatest monument."

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS.

It is not the critic who counts—not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement and who at the worst, if he falls, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

DIRECT ACTION

By JOE FOLEY.

Don't be bashful—stick it to 'em,
Just the time he needs you most.
Don't you never have no mercy;
Honesty is just a hoax.

Don't you tell him that your goin' ter
Dig a tunnel in his roll.
Hell, with all the laws an' dictums!
Slam him when he needs you most.

Drill him till he's on the hammer.
Just remember 'tis a war
For life an' all it's pleasures.
Either you or he must score;

Don't let laws or creeds prevent you,
In your struggle for more life.
Just slam him when he needs you;
Pity plays no part in strife.

Let his bankroll look like nothing
After you have said good bye
On the roadway to the city.
Where there'll be no tears and cries.

Clear the pathway—that's our business.
By hook or crook or stealth.
Open up the gates of freedom
Of the workers' commonwealth.

The subscription and bundle orders of the *Industrial Worker* have grown over 1,000 copies the last two weeks. We are tickled over it; what do you think?

SABOTAGE

In France, where the term "sabotage" originated, it consists of the workmen throwing their wooden shoes—"sabots"—into intricate machinery and putting it out of gear. In this country it is defined as "an unfair day's work for an unfair day's pay," and also as the "chloroforming of machinery."

Arturo Giovannitti, says that "sabotage" is "an act of one or more workers intended to slacken and reduce the output of production in the industrial field." He says:

"Now that the bosses have succeeded in dealing an almost mortal blow to the boycott; now that picket duty is practically outlawed, free speech throttled, free assemblage prohibited, and injunctions against labor are becoming epidemic—sabotage, this dark, invincible, terrible Damocles sword that hangs over the head of the master class, will replace all the confiscated weapons and ammunition of the army of the toilers. And it will win, for it is the most redoubtable of all, except the general strike. In vain may the bosses get an injunction against the strikers' funds—sabotage will get a more powerful one against their machinery. In vain may they revoke old laws and make new ones against it—they will never discover it, never track it in its lair, never run it to the ground, for no laws will ever make a crime of the "clumsiness and lack of skill' of a 'scab' who bungles his work or 'puts on the bum' a machine he 'does not know how to run.'

"There can be no injunction against it. No policeman's club. No rifle. No prison bars. It cannot be starved into submission. It cannot be discharged. It cannot be blacklisted. It is present everywhere, and everywhere invisible, like the airship that soars high above the clouds in the dead of night, beyond the reach of the cannon and the searchlight and drops the deadliest bombs into the enemy's own encampment."

Vincent St. John, former I. W. W. secretary, less rhetorical and more explicit than Giovannitti, thus describes our tactics:

"The organization does not allow any member to enter into time contracts with the employers. It aims, where strikes are used, to paralyze all branches of the industry involved, when the employers can least afford a cessation of work—during the busy season and when there are rush orders to be filled.

"The I. W. W. maintain that nothing will be conceded by the employers except that which we have power to take and hold by strength of our organization. Therefore we seek no agreements with the employers. Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and sabotage is used to force the employers to concede the demands of the workers.

"During the strikes the works are closely picketed and every effort made to keep the employers from getting workers into the shops. All supplies are cut off from strike-bound shops. All shipments are refused or missent, delayed and lost, if possible. Strike breakers are also isolated to the full extent of the power of the organization. Interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expense to the taxpayers—which is but another name for the employing class. In short the I. W. W. advocates the use of militant 'direct action' tactics to the full extent of our power to make good."

LABOR—THE MOTIVE POWER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. J. Hill is dead. He stopped running, but the big system keeps on going, because *it was not Jim Hill but his workers that supplied the motive power—labor.*

Does not this prove to the workers that they could do without the capitalists?

If every capitalist in America died at once industry dependent not on capital—really accumulated labor stolen from the workers—but on labor would still continue.

The only difference would be that workers would then run them for themselves not for others; *for use, not profit.*

The workers are running industry today. All the I. W. W. wants them to do is run industry for themselves, not for parasites. Organization in industry is necessary to that end.—F. L. T.

BOARD POOR AT CLEAR LAKE

CLEAR LAKE, Wash.—There are three camps here paying $2.25 a day up for graders and loggers. They charge hospital fees of $1.00 and $6.00 a week for board and for any time less than a week at the rate of 35 cents a meal. The food is very poor and the men are worked 10½ hours on the job

BOOSTS

All sold out! The paper is in great demand. Send another hundred immediately. —B. E. Nilsson, Portland local.

* * *

Say, the men here sure appreciate the *Industrial Worker.* Every Monday morning there is a bunch in line waiting for it. —Wm. Chance, secretary Local 61.

* * *

Increase the bundle order you have been sending here to 150 copies a week and charge to the A. W. O. The A. W. O. has taken over the hall and literature sales here. Hope to be able to double this soon. The best criticism I can make of the *Worker* is to increase the bundle order. Nuf sed.—Albert B. Prashner, member organization committee, A. W. O.

OAKLAND TO GIVE SMOKER

Oakland Local, 338 Fifth St., will on the evening of June 17th give a rip roaring smoker; better than any ever given before. All rebels and sympathizers welcome.

HUMBOLDT CO. PROGRESS

Eureka, Cal.—The I. W. W. is making good progress in the big timber of Humboldt County at the present time as the number of our members on the job is steadily increasing. Striking on the job here would be extremely effective; and with the foothold we now have should be successful in raising the wages.

The following is our scale for Humboldt County and we appeal to all workers in the lumber industry here to do their utmost to enforce this scale through joining the I. W. W., themselves, and getting others to join:

Woodsmen's Wage Scale.

Head chain tenders, $6.00; second head chain tenders, $5.00; head choppers, $4.00; second head choppers, $3.50; head swampers, $5.00; second swampers, $4.00; swampers, $3.00; sawyers, $3.50; rigging men, $3.75; peelers, $3.00; ringers, $3.00; snipers, $4.00; donkey runners, $4.00; yarder runners, $4.50; yarder firemen, $3.50; spool tenders, $3.50; wood bucks, $3.00; water bucks, $3.00; water slingers, $3.00; coupling men, $3.50; junk sawyers, $3.00; loaders, $4.00; second loaders, $3.50; bull cook, $3.00; whistle boy, $3.00; log R. R. trainmen, $3.75; log R. R. engineers, $4.50; log R. R. firemen, $3.50; bull donkey engineers, $4.50; bull donkey firemen, $3.50; R. R. section men, $3.00; blacksmiths, $5.00; blacksmith helpers, $3.50; cooks per month, $90.00; second cooks, $60.00; dishwashers, $50.00; waiters and waitresses, $50.00; saw filer, $4.00; bolt makers, $3.50; teamsters, $3.50; bolt buckers, $3.50; tie makers, not less than $4.00; post, picket and stake makers, $3.50; wood choppers, $3.00; tan bark peelers, $3.50.

Sawmill Worker's Wage Scale.

Head sawyer, $8.00. gang sawyer, $4.00; setter on carriage, $3.50; dogger, $3.00; cage trimmerman, $4.00; trimmerman's helper, $2.75; tail edgermen, $3.00; sorters, $2.75; sorter's helpers, $2.50; lumber graders, $3.00; log deck men, $3.00; slab sawyers, $2.50; rolls runner, $2.50; bull puller, $3.00; general laborers, $2.50; yard men, $2.50; pond men, $3.00; firemen, $3.00; tallymen, $3.00; night cleaners, $2.50; night watchmen, $2.50; tramway runner, $3.00; saw filers, $6.00; millrights, $50.00; machinists, $4.00; machinist's hetper, $3.00; blacksmiths, $4.00; blacksmith's helpers, $3.00; chief engineer, $5.50; assistant engineer, $4.00; board puller, $3.00.

Boarding House Workers.

Cook, per month with board, $90.00; second cook, $60.00; dishwashers, $45.00; waiters and waitresses, $45.00; bed makers and chambermaids, $45.00.

Shingle Mill Workers.

Shingle sawyers, $4.00; packers, $4.00; jointers, $3.00; saw filers, $4.00; laborers, $2.50; engineers, $4.00; firemen, $3.00; block cutters, $3.00; block setters, $3.00.

This scale is approved and ordered printed by *Lumber Worker's Industrial Union, Local No. 431, I. W. W.*, 80 E. Street, Eureka, Cal. Initiation fee, $2.00; dues, 50 cents per month.

LOYAL TO RAGS

My kind of loyalty is loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease, and death. To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason; it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy; was invented by monarchy; let monarchy keep it. *The citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal;* HE IS A TRAITOR.—Mark Twain.

WORTH WHILE BOOK

The People's College, Fort Scott, Kansas, has printed the findings of the Industrial Relations Commission in a vest pocket size. This book is a condensed 42 centimeter in the workers' fight against slavery. Your boss hates to see you have one; the I. W. W. would like to see one in the blanket roll of every western worker. Read and understand this book and you will line up in the union of your class, throw the blankets in the bosses' face—and keep the book. The People's College will send you 50 or more at 2½ cents a copy. Single copies 10 cents.

POOR DEMOCRACY!

The German Prussian: "Ah! You admit you have to copy our method of conscription to beat Germany."

The British Prussian: "You fool. We want it for the extension of British 'liberty' and the 'salvation of democracy.'"

Subscribe for the Industrial Worker.

Can you use a sub book? Write for one.

REBELLION.

Have you read Covington Hall's magazine Rebellion? If not, you have missed something worth your time and money. $1.00 a year; 50c for six months. Or we will send you THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER for one year, Rebellion for one year, and a book of Hall's poems, "Songs of Love and Rebellion," for two ($2) dollars. Or THE WORKER and Rebellion, both, for six months and a book of the Songs for $1.00. All three worth reading all the time.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

HE HAD GRADUATED

Foreign Recruiting Officer—So you wish to enlist in our army! Any war experience.

American—No.

Foreign Recruiting Officer—Previous places of residence?

American—Colorado, Calumet, Michigan, and East Youngstown, Ohio.

Foreign Recruiting Officer—Here's a general's commission. Such experience is invaluable.—Puck.

WHAT IS LIFE?

Just what others make it for you. Under the present system it is hell on earth with a promise of a longer stretch in the hereafter. The overlords of Capitalism with their sky-pilot lieutenants and scissor bill vassals certainly make the worker carry an awful burden. Some day we hope to see the workers wake up and hit John Cap a rap across the diaphram that will put him down and out. Life will be worth while then.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

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SOLIDARITY

English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)

Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York. N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
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"HET LICHT"
(The Light)

Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
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(The Rebel)

Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

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Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

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AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

"Direct Action" (English), Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

I. W. W. AND DULUTH WATERFRONT

By ARTHUR BOOSE.

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth and Superior are the biggest shipping points on the great lakes. Normally in summer over 4,000 men are employed on the docks.

This season the shipping will be greater than perhaps ever before, as every old discarded tub is being placed back on duty. Five thousand or more men will work on the docks here this summer. Already the bosses are begging for men to work on the docks, while the season is only beginning. With every branch of industry working more than in any previous year, the big question for the bosses is how they are going to get men, when the harvest has drained this territory of thousands of workers.

These conditions make this season a particularly good time to organize.

Over a month ago a union of the Marine Transport Workers, to take in not one craft but all the various kinds of labor in the marine transport industry, was organized by the I. W. W. This local started with a bang; and the sentiment for the only kind of unionism that is capable of successfully combating the bosses is growing.

The A. F. of L. is also here trying to organize the Marine Transport Workers, not in One Big Union but in a bunch of little crafts, each craft with its individual shackle in the shape of a time contract.

The bosses, in their fight on the kind of unionism they do not like, are boosting the A. F. of L. The American Separation of Labor are now holding meetings in various parts of the city. The meetings are being held in the churches and the capitalist press are boosting them. They call it the "Labor Forward Movement." This labor backward instead of forward bunch are very careful to state that their movement has nothing to do with such terrible organizations as the I. W. W., but is a Christian movement to make the world a little better. This is on the face of it, a bosses' union Here the bosses are trying to make the freight handlers join the I. L. A.; but the workers have gone beyond the stage where they want to join the union the bosses likes. They have taken a smell of the Sam Gompers cesspool; and they do not like it as a substitute for unionism.

The I. L. A. thought they could, with the bosses' aid force the I. W. W., and non-union men to join their union; but the I. W. W. members are on the waterfront here big as life and twice as dangerous to the boss. The One Big Union of Marine Transport Workers is growing swiftly, as the workers are not willing to have their opportunities limited by any contracts with the boss. Every member who wishes to see the I.W.W., the dominant factor in the marine transport industry on the great lakes and docks should come to Duluth.

A. W. O., NOTES AND VIEWS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The I. W. W. is doing a great work among the agricultural, construction, mining, lumber and railroad workers. The I. W. W. is a main topic of discussion by the workers; and they are putting their thoughts into action through taking out red cards. The stiffs bound for the agricultural districts well know the value of the red card when leaving Minneapolis now, as the A. W. O. taught them a good lesson last fall as to how to best raise wages on the jobs. An I. W. W. is jake with railroad men in this part of the country, because the railroad men want One Big Union, but the stiffs that don't pack the wobblie card are out of luck these days.

In Minnesota there are all kinds of jobs, especially construction with lots of members on them. There is good opportunity for metal and machinery workers to get on the job here also. Throughout Iowa there are big construction jobs going on and chances are good for making a little pile before the harvest starts; wages are $2.50 and up. At Duluth times are also on the boom, with plenty of work. At Ashland, Wis., the Soo Railroad is building a million-dollar dock. Throughout the mining towns of northern Minnesota there are also good opportunities for getting on the job, with the best prospects there have ever been for organization on a large scale. All over the range country there is a cry of discontent. This would be a good place for wobblie miners to concentrate.

Fellow workers, the campaign is on; and indications are that the I. W. W. will have the busiest season in its history. Many new members are coming into the A. W. O. headquarters every day, and in a week or two when the Kansas harvest gets started we will have a big rush. There are now 300 delegates in the field and it will not be long before Farmer John will feel the effects of the One Big Union. With $4.00 a day and the 10-hour workday, there will be a great opportunity for I. W. W.'s to lay away a little pile for next winter when the snow flies.

Now is the opportune time to do things. A little talk to the slaves on the job will soon result in the lessening of the boss's profits and raising the wages. Give yourself a little shake, turn around and make up your mind that you will do your share this year to get prosperity for the ones who produce it—the workers.

C. W. ANDERSON.

Lumberjacks, let's all get together to find out just what we do want and how to get it. Attend the monster convention of the lumberworkers of the Pacific coast, Seattle, July 1.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION REPORT

ANALYSED BY JAMES P. THOMPSON

There is a story about two Irishmen riding by a scaffold, on which it was a custom to hang people in public, whenever there was hanging to be done. As they were passing the scaffold one of the Irishmen said to the other one: "Pat, if that scaffold had received all the victims it was entitled to, where would you be now?"

Pat answered: "I would be riding by here alone!"

If the laws were enforced against those who kill for profit; the rich murderers, as they are against the poor, thousands of members of the so-called, "better class" would have said "good morning Jesus" long before now.

Wholesale Murder.

Regarding this the report says:

"According to the best estimates, approximately 35,000 persons were killed last year in American industry, and at **least one-half of these deaths were preventable.** What would be the situation if the courts, following the clear logic of their own decisions, should hold the stockholders, directors, and officials criminally responsible for each of the 17,500 preventable deaths to which attention has time after time been directed?"

The report points out that:

"The bias of the courts is nowhere more clearly shown than in cases involving persons and organizations with whose economic and social views the court does not agree."

An Outrage.

How often we hear of judges making sneering remarks from the bench regarding the I. W. W. and those who belong to it. We never hear, however, of any of them going on a public platform in debate with any I. W. W. speaker. They can denounce from the bench an organization whose principles are grander by far than those of any organization to which any of them belong, but none of them have guts enough to back up what they say on a public platform.

It is a fine state of affairs where those who murder by the wholesale in the name of profit are living on the 'fat of the land' while men like Ford and Suhr, whose only crime is that they led the hop-pickers in a struggle to prevent some of this robbery and murder, are sent to prison for life. And yet there are people who wonder why respect for the capitalist class and their damned institutions is dying in the hearts of the workers!

Regarding the great I. W. W. strike of silk workers at Paterson, the report says:

"In Paterson, N. J., which was investigated with unusual thoroughness and which, because of its size and its location in the most densely populated section, might be considered likely to be free from such abuses, it was found that during the strike of silk workers, 2238 arrests charging unlawful assembly or disorderly conduct were made, and that in all there were 300 convictions in the lower courts. Men arrested for unlawful assembly were held in bail of $500 to $5,000. **The right of trial by jury was generally denied.**"

Our parliamentarian friends would, no doubt, like to rise at this point to say, "We ought to have a law to prevent such high-handed business." That we already have laws and constitutions covering these points does not feaze them a bit. All they know when anything is wrong is, to "have a law passed."

Some may think that the strikers were raising so much hell that the courts were driven to extremes.

Many, with false ideas regarding the I.W.W. and its tactics, will be surprised when they read the following from the report:

"Not more than $25 worth of damage was done during the entire strike, involving 25,000 workers, and there was no actual violence or attempt at violence on the part of the strikers during the entire strike."

The fact of the matter is that the silk workers used I. W. W. methods and through solidarity tied up every mill and dye-house in Paterson. They stopped the profits and that in the eyes of the bosses is the worst kind of hell.

Solidarity is a much more effective weapon than a brickbat any day.

How much laws, constitutions and "legal rights" amount to in a crisis, when the interest of the ruling class is involved, is shown by the following from the report:

West Virginia Outrage.

"In West Virginia, for example, during the strike of coal miners in 1912, martial law was declared and the writ of habeas corpus denied, **in the face of a direct prohibition by the constitution of the State;** in spite of the fact that the courts were open and unobstructed; and without reference to the protests of the strikers. Persons outside of the military zone were arrested, dragged before military courts, tried and sentenced under so-called martial law. Upon appeal to the civil courts of the State, the actions of the military authorities were upheld in spite of the oath of the judges to support the Constitution, which in terms provided "that no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State," and further, "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended."

The report quotes from a statement, regarding these court decisions, made by Edgar M. Cullen, a former chief judge of the court of appeals of New York, who said in part:

"Under these decisions the life and liberty of every man within the State would seem to be at the mercy of the governor. He may declare a state of war whether the facts justify such a declaration or not, and that declaration is conclusive upon the courts.

* * * The governor might imprison or execute the members of the legislature, or even the learned judges of the Supreme Court themselves."

Courts Wrong Workers.

The report says further:

"The scales of justice have in the past swung far in one direction—legislatures, courts and administrative officers under the domination of corporations have grievously wronged the workers.

There is grave danger that, if the workers assert their collective power and secure the control of government by the massing of their numbers, the scales may swing equally in the other direction and every act of injustice, every drop of blood, every moment of anguish, be repaid in full, not upon some obscure and humble worker, but upon those who now glory in the sense of boundless power and security."

We insist that danger of a revolt of labor and a revolution makes many of the robber class realize that they are skating on thin ice. That this is so is shown by the fact that the report in concluding the chapter "Denial of Justice" says:

"There is reason, however, to expect that no sober and well considered action for the removal of these abuses will be taken, and one may, without being an alarmist, share the fears expressed by Judge Seymour D. Thompson: * * * **"There is danger that the people will see these things all at once; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look with solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses, nor heed the earthquake when it begins to rock beneath their feet; see them present a spectacle not unlike that of Nero fiddling while Rome burns. There is danger that the people will see all this at one sudden glance, and that the furies will then break loose and that all hell will ride on their wings."**

SYSTEMATIC HOLD-UP

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—There are a few factories, but the men are most of them employed in the coal mines in this territory.

I went into some of the larger factories but the men are most of them employed in the coal mines in this territory.

I went in some of the larger factories looking for work. I talked to many of the workers, and they said the only way to get work was to come up to the boss with $10.00. This money is not passed directly to the boss. You do business with him through his agents, mostly saloon keepers. They have a regular price list, according to the wages the work you hire for pays.

The boss comes into the saloon where practically all the hiring is in many cases done. The bartender shows him to you. The next formality in the kowtow is to proceed to liquor-up the boss. Then you pass the money to the bartender; and in the morning your can go to work.

There is a big zinc factory here, at which the workers are paid $1.80 to $4.00 a day. They are filling out war orders and business is so good the boss—that recently they were forced to build another smelter.

About a mile down the L. & A. tracks an ammunition factory is completed. Here they will make ammunition for the Russian government. They have an application, as long as the American constitution and as useless, for the workers to make out before they can get work.

The factories and mines here need the I. W. W. agitation and organization.—John Upahiet.

HALF DISSATISFIED

MOUNT VERNON, Wash. — English's camps here are paying $2.50 for section men; $2.75 for graders; fallers $3.25 to $3.50 and buckers $3.00. The men here work 10¼ hours actual time on the job. The board is good, and they do not charge any hospital fees, outside of the 5 cents a day for the first 15 days of each month the worker pays to the State Insurance.

One-half of the men in these camps are dissatisfied but hopeless, as to them has not yet come the realization that the workers, through organization, can change these conditions. Men can get on at these camps, and rebels should come up here as the field is ripe for agitation. No bawl-out artists needed.

"A PATRIOT"

By HENRY M. TICHENOR.

Breathes there a slave who lives half-fed,
Who never to himself hath said,
I long to be shot through the head
For the boss that owns my daily bread?

If such there be, go mark him well;
For him no tales of valor tell—
He's under some wild Socialist spell.
And longs for peace instead of hell.

GIRLS BREAK INTO SONG.

Our "rebel girls" in Denver have again broken into song. Like "Household Mary" it is a fighting, and we believe also a winning song. Invitations are out to the Housemaids' Union of Salt Lake City to put a verse of their own on the end of this song, as they did on "Housemaid Mary." The song is written to the tune of Marching through Georgia, and with apologies to Ralph Chaplin.

HOUSEMAIDS' FIGHTING SONG.

By C. W. SELLERS.

Come with us you Denver maids and join our
 union band,
Come you discontented ones and give a
 helping hand;
We'll march against oppression and we'll
 drive it from the land,
With one big Industrial union.

Chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Old Denver soon will see,
Hurrah! Hurrah! No slavery for me;
We're fighting for a shorter day, we're going
 to set you free
With one big Industrial union.

From bungalow and homes of wealth we'll
 gather in our might,
We're on the job and know the way to win
 the hardest fight;
For the beacon that shall guide us out of
 darkness into light,
Is one big Industrial union.

Now they call us "working girls," inferior
 by birth.
But when we strike them on the job, we'll
 spoil their smiles of mirth;
We'll fight them for our freedom, and some
 rights upon this earth,
With one big Industrial union.

So, come you maids and get in line, away
 with doubts and fears,
Come sing a song of liberty, and join with
 us in cheers;
We'll help you fight your mistress, so away
 with sighs and tears,
Join the one big Industrial union.

MILITARY DESPOTISM

(From S. F. Bulletin.)

Under the Dick Militia Law, which has been re-enacted as a section of the Chamberlain army bill, all able-bodied citizens of the United States, with certain unimportant reservations, are members of the militia and may be called upon by the president to perform military duty. ***Potentially, therefore, we already have conscription. By a simple majority vote, approved by the president, congress may at any time create a military despotism.***

Do you know any good news? Tell it to all the boys; send it to the Worker.

"IS DONKEY HURT?"

PORT ANGELES, Wash. — The Puget Sound Mills & Lumber Co., really a Milwaukee outfit is working 1,200 in their mills and camps here. The company runs their own boats to Seattle and charges $1.50 for tickets there. Men going to the woods are forced to pay 90 cents for riding 20 miles on flat cars.

The mills here are paying $2.25 a day up and charging $30.00 a month for poor board. In the woods the bucking and falling is done on contract or a piece work system. Rigging men are paid $3.25 to $3.50 a day; hook tenders $5.00; loaders $3.50 to $5.00 and other labor in proportion.

The high lead system, so destructive to life, is used and the donkeys are under a 500-pound block a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet high. All men at donkey are in continual danger. I was rigging in one of the camps and a few days ago the clevice on the high lead block gave way. Luckily no one was killed. On my way to the blacksmith shop I met the foreman. Knowing the possibility of men being killed or injured, his first question was: "Was the donkey hurt." **Donkeys are worth more to the company than lumberjacks, anyway.**

GUESS THEY'LL HAVE TO!

SENECA, S. D.—$40 a month till harvest is top wages here. From present indications So. Dakota will have a bumper harvest, the biggest ever—and the beauty of it is that it will not be worth a cent to the farmer if he cannot get it harvested. Oh, I guess they will pay us the A. W. O. demands of $4.00 for 10 hours!

JACK B.

BERRY PICKERS SCARCE

NEOSHO, Mo.—This is in the heart of the strawberry country; and a bunch of I. W. W.'s are on the job. The bosses have it fixed so the worker will not make too much money. They are paying 2 cents a quart. I came off the job last night and have been stopped, at least twenty-five times, by farmers wanting pickers.

This afternoon while standing on the street, a big auto truck came along tooting its horn. It had a sign: "Berry pickers go to the big fields. They're just ripe. Get in this truck. W. O. Hubbs."

With the right kind of agitation delegates could line up men here in bundles.—Jas. Doyle, Del 344.

DELEGATES NEEDED.

FRESNO, Cal.—Word received from railway work on the Hetch-Hetchy, is that all jobs are running short handed. The wages are $3.00 a day and $1.00 for board. Hungry Hunt is one of the contractors. The I. W. W. wants a delegate in each of these camps and an organized effort to raise the wages and cut the hours. Members wishing to get into action on the job can get credentials from Local 66; 703 G St.

PETER MacAVOY

WORKERS; NOW IS THE TIME.

By W. C. KING.

CUSHING, Okla.—This is supposed to be the largest oil-tank centre on the map. There are four large oil refineries in operation and another is under construction.

Work is plentiful at tank building, pipe laying, refining and mucking. Within a week the new refinery being built here will need 150 to 200 workers. The job will pay $2.50 a day for ordinary labor.

At Yale, Okla., a number of men are needed to cut down tanks; they are paying $3.50 a bit, that is 120 feet.

Men who are looking for work, and when I say work, I mean work and nothing but work, will find just that on the pipe line being built between Tulsa and Sapulpa. This is the first pipe line in this territory that has been let out to a contractor. They are paying $3.00 a long day. At present they are camped four miles from the job and the men walk in and out on their own time. The board is costing $5.25 **and would be worth $2.00 as hog feed.**

On this job the regular pipe-line men are not sticking, but neither are they organizing on the job to better the conditions. The men think that an organization capable of raising their wages can be kept up on hot air. When they learn different, and want an organization they can use as a winning weapon in their fight for better conditions, the I. W. W. is ready to give them the support of its great organized strength.

There is an Oil Workers' Union in Cushing; and when the men wish to do anything for themselves they will join. The secretary, James Koer, is always ready to line pipe-liners and all other oil workers into the union that puts strength behind your kick. This is the time to organize.

A SIN NOT TO!

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In all industries, the opportunities to get on the job and agitate, and educate, and organize are great. The bosses have changed their tone with changing conditions; now they are asking the workers "Won't you please take a job?" Workers can lay off without giving the usual week's notice. They can work easier than usual and not be canned.

The workers have not, as a rule, the mule-sense to take advantage of these opportune conditions to make greater demands. They are too moral; they think it would be a sin to take advantage of the boss. **It is a sin not to.** They have forgotten how the boss treated them last winter, and the other summers and winters, when the conditions were reversed and men were plentiful and jobs scarce.

The boss could make mince meat out of half the workers here; and the other half would patiently wait for their turn.

But when the sleeping giant awakens it is good-bye capitalist! His dividends will depart from him. He will quit being a captalst, a useless thing, and become a worker.

W. H. HOLLIDAY.

WATCHING FOR I. W. W.'S.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Holt Mfg Co. here is one of the worst outfits in the United States. The slaves in their shops are alongside of the machine at twenty minutes to seven a. m., ready to push them into gear and start the second the whistle starts to blow; and if they are working on a piece of work when the whistle blows, at quitting time, do they stop? Oh no, they don't do anything so foolish in Holt's; they always finish it up, sometimes it takes one minute and sometimes five or ten minutes after the whistle blows. Did somebody say overtime; they have forgotten the meaning of that word in Holt's and besides the millionaires interested in that concern need some pin-money.

The Holt Co. thinks so much of the I. W. W. that they have a special watchman in each department to see that no I. W. W.'s are on the job; and if anybody that works there is seen around our hall it don't make any difference whether they are members or not, they are immediately fired.

The Holt Manufacturing Company is a big concern; they have factories here and at Peoria, Ill. They manufacture caterpiller tractors of all kinds and descriptions; they also have orders from Europe for war tractors, mostly from Russia. They also manufacture combined harvesters; and they pay the lowest scale of wages of any outfit in the United States. If some of the good red card members that are rambling around this country took it into their heads they could make it mighty interesting for the Holt Mfg Co. If they could not do it directly they could indirectly, by making it so damned expensive to have a Holt machine around that their customers would rather go to (H——) South America than have one. —J. C. Williams.

FARMERS FEAR A. W. O.

Williston, N. D.—The farmers are only just seeding here now and this will be a very late harvest. The I. W. W., is the principal topic of discussion; and the farmers are deeply interested in the A. W. O. There seems to be a general unrest and fear of the I. W. W.

Of course, there is no occasion for that fear as they can meet our scale of $4.00 for 10 hours; and they will have nothing to worry over.—M. K. F.

The last issue of Industrial Worker is splendid.—People's College.